Ancient Harmony of Etruscan - Latin Alphabets with Turkish and Turkish Alphabets and the Magic of I-O-U Letters

Kaan Arslanoğlu

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(On September 23, 2022, two appendices were added to the end.)

SUMMARY

There are opinions that writing (symbols) appeared before language. In other words, the symbols determined the language, the language didn't determine symbols. It has been shown that the old Turkish runic alphabet is very similar to Etruscan and Latin. Many people say that Turkish is the language that best adapts to the oldest alphabets, such as Latin. Let me mention some other facts that confirm the above views. Some basic concepts such as 'thin', 'pointy', 'round', 'bump', 'ball' etc. are expressed with letters that match exactly with their shapes. Words representing these concepts include these letters. It is possible to see the same feature in many languages. However, this harmony reaches its peak in Turkish. They form words that are semantically compatible with the letter shapes 'I - i ', ' o - u ' and the shape of the mouth when exiting. In this article, I examined the subject with examples and tables. Results have emerged confirming the above views. The full compatibility of Turkish with the Latin alphabet is not a coincidence. Latin is of Turkish origin.

OPINIONS AND FACTS

Olcas Süleymanov, who wrote important works, some of which were banned during the former Soviet Union, says in his book "Yazının Dili: The Language of

Lettering" in a nutshell: Before language, there was writing. What is meant by 'writing' is shapes, symbols and then hieroglyphs. Humanity first poured many concepts into figures from their minds. Later, words and language emerged to express them. In this respect, in order to understand the development of language, it is necessary to examine the shapes and hieroglyphs well. In linguistics, 'Structuralist Theory' says that random words, random letters are chosen to express concepts. However, language developed not by chance, but by causality. The dominance of structuralism uprooted linguistics. As a related issue: Turkish has influenced other languages from its roots. All words have a historical, causal origin; most of them have root commonalities. In line with the ‘Nostratic Theory’, these facts began to emerge (1).

Süleymanov claims that humanity went through the cult of worshiping the moon first and then the sun, and that most of the ancient words are related to these cults. Vocabulary and grammar developed over the dualities of "itself and its opposite", "it and not it". In this direction, Süleymanov gives examples from many languages with figures. The first words, according to him, are those related to 'moon' and 'bull': 'muuu, buuu, mooo, booo' (1). For example Turkish 'boğa', English "moon".

A friend of mine, who has been interested in linguistics for many years, argues that Turkish is the language that best adapts to the oldest alphabets, in line with the opinions of some authors. If this is proven, it will be proven that Turkish is the oldest language. He asked me to investigate this matter. But it is very difficult to prove this with the "oldest" letters. At least, it requires much more extensive and lengthy work. Because the hieroglyph is already made up of figures, and the concrete shape naturally coincides with the concrete concept. As for cuneiform writing, such as the Sumerian script. Perhaps it is

only possible with an advanced computer program to decipher the conceptual codes of the alphabet consisting of straight and protruding notched lines and show which language it is more compatible with.

However, comparing newer alphabets, which are the higher level of abstraction, can yield tangible results. Likewise, it is relatively easy to compare the words consisting of these in terms of meaning, sound and letter (Ancient Greek, Etruscan, Latin, Hebrew, etc. alphabets). For example, Turkish linguist Kazım Mirşan showed the harmony between Etruscan Alphabet and Göktürk Alphabet.

TURKISH and ITS ALPHABETS

The Republic of Turkiye switched to the adapted Latin alphabet in 1928. Before that, the Turks of Turkey and the Turks in a wide geography mainly used the Arabic Alphabet and Cyrillic Alphabet. Before that, the Uyghur Alphabet, before that the Gokturk Alphabet… Before that, Sanskrit, Hittite, Sumerian and many other alphabets.

When the Republic of Turkey adopted the Latin Alphabet, something became clear: it was as if the Latin Alphabet was created for Turkish. A complete fit. Contrary to European languages using Latin letters, Turkish was now read exactly as it was written, without deviating from it. Only one letter is used for each sound and no letter is pronounced differently in any word. For example, in English, the three 'c's in the name "Pacific Ocean" are pronounced with different sounds. Turkish pronunciations are same for each letter.

Why is this so? Because the runic script of Turk - Gokturk - Orkhon, which was first seen in the 7th century, was similar to Latin. It looked more like the Etruscan Alphabet. It looked a bit like the Greek Alphabet. How did this letters

appear out of nowhere? Obviously: It was created in a scientific congress in Central Asia in the middle of the 7th century! There are even those who claim to have come from outer space. Joking aside, I wrote many common points between Turkish and Etruscan cultures and languages in my previous articles. The Etruscan Alphabet was also used by the Turks, and it came from the East. And this was not the first alphabet used by the Turks.

You can see the similarities between the Göktürk Alphabet and the Etruscan, Latin and Greek alphabets in tables 1, 2 and 3.

İ – O – U

Another fact confirming this is that some Latin letters express concepts similar to their shapes. For example, 'i' and 'e' and “ı”… They mean “pointed - spiry”, “thin”, “little”. The vast majority of words denoting "pointy" and "thin" begin with or contain "i" letter. This rule is also in English and it is intense. It is also available in Latin, German and other languages. However, the proportional weight is higher in Turkish. Words that show thinness, sharpness and smallness in Turkish contain “thin sounds” with their suffixes and connections as a whole. Undoubtedly, there are also words that show bigness, thickness and contain 'i - e' in Turkish. But their numbers are very few. Likewise, there are words that describe thinness, sharpness and contain “thick letters”. They are also very few in number.

Other interesting regular relationship is the relationship between 'o - u' and roundness, ovality, rotation. I did not give as many examples as in 'i', but the existing ones show a definite relationship.

Vowels do not encounter any obstacles when they come out of the mouth, they differ from consonants in this respect. Vowels in Turkish are also divided

into several categories in several dimensions among themselves. **Thick vowels: a, i, o, u; thin vowels: e, i, ö, ü.** The tongue is pulled back as the "thick vowel" letters come out of the mouth. The tongue is pushed forward as the "thin vowel" letters come out of the mouth. Vowels are also classified according to being flat-rounded, wide-narrow. “Flat vowels” come out of the mouth when the lips are straight, “round vowels” come out of the mouth when the lips are contracted (Rounding of the lip, ‘O’ shape).**"Straight vowels" are the letters 'a, i, i and e'. "Round vowels": 'o, ü, u and o'.**

In other words, as in words, letters were not determined by chance and coincidence. Here, too, there is a material and formal causality. 'O - U' better describes the round one. The Latin letters 'O' and 'U' are in full harmony with Turkish, Turkish words and pronunciation. In Göktürk, though, 'O - U' is not round, it is angular (**>**). However, in the old Uyghur alphabet, these letters are round:

A note: ' ↓ ' : 'ok' in the Göktürk Alphabet. It is probably one of the last concrete remnants of pictograms and hieroglyphs in the abstract alphabet. Ok: arrow. Maybe the first form of the 'okay' sign, maybe the first abstraction of the 'oku’ (Tukish) : read, look.

I have given examples of words in lists 1 and 2 below.

Table – 1

Etruscan – Göktürk letters, most similar ones:

Latin	Etruscan	Göktürk

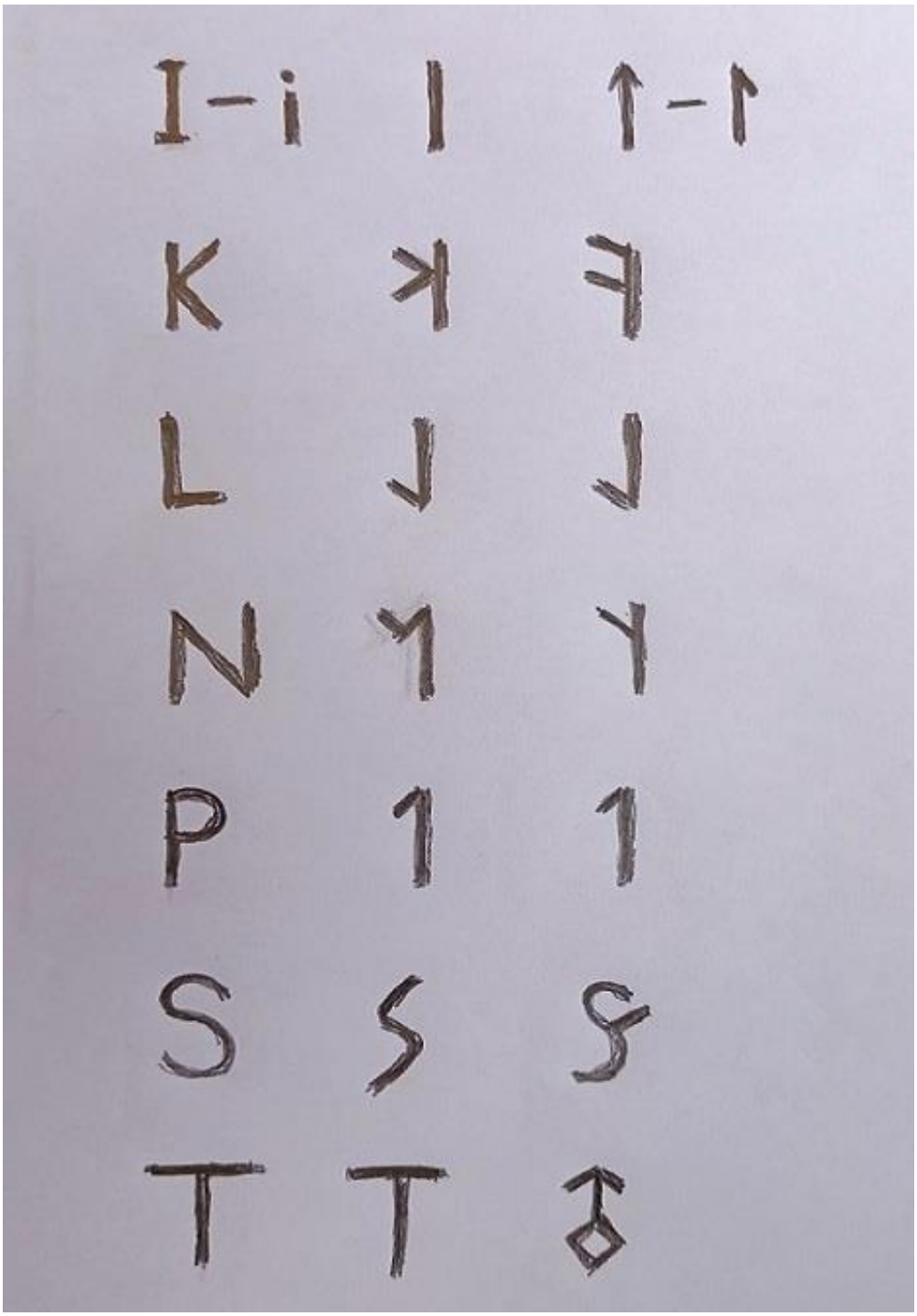


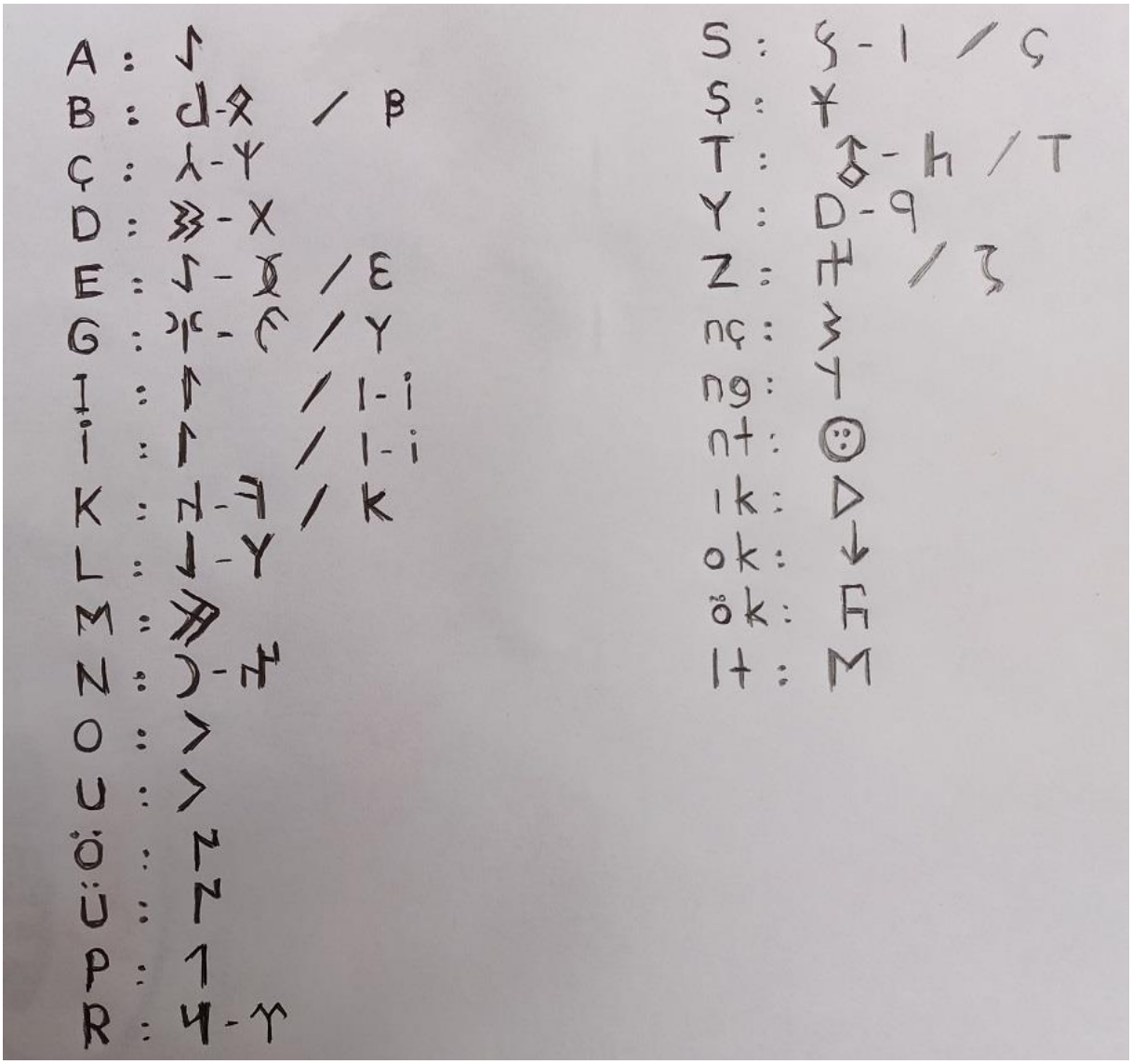
Table – 2

Etruscan – Göktürk letters, pretty similar ones:

Latin	Etruscan	Göktürk
B - b	𐌁	𐰉 - 𐰃
D	𐌃	𐰋
E	𐌄	𐰴 - 𐰺
G - 9	𐌂 -)	𐰍
M	𐌌	𐰣
U	𐌖 - 𐌅	𐰽 - 𐰆 - 𐰇 (ü)
Z	𐌉	𐰋

Table – 3

All Göktürk letters. Also some similar Greek letters (on far right side)



List - 1

Letters 'i - e' and some words showing "thinness – pointedness - smallness"

The red ones are in Turkish, the browns in English, the greens in Latin. That's not our topic in this article, but I've pointed out some of the word overlaps we've seen in passing.

İnce, yince: thin, fine, slim, lean / tenues, tenvis, tenuis / ince > lean > thin / lean > yalın (2)

İpince: very thin, thinly

Nezik: thin, fine, slim, lean / tenues, tenvis, tenuis (2)

Diren: thin, fine, slim, lean / tenues, tenvis, tenuis (2)

Niske: thin, fine, slim, lean / tenues, tenvis, tenuis (2)

Leski: thin, fine, slim, lean / tenues, tenvis, tenuis (2)

İçke: thin, fine, slim, lean / tenues, tenvis, tenuis (2)

Sivri: pointed, sharp, edged, spiry / spicatus, acer, acuti / spiry > sivri / spiry > bur (twist, bore) (S law: see my previous article) (3)

Küçük, kiçi, kiçicük: little, small, micro / parvus, brevis, minutus

Bica (Altaic): little, micro / bica > micro

Cik, çik: Turkish diminutive suffixes

İğne: needle, stinger, pin, sting / acur

İp: string, cord, rope / filum, funiculus, funis

İplik: thread, yarn, fiber / filum, linum

İlik: marrow / medullis

İğ: spindle, thread / fusum, filum

Diken: thorn, spine, brier, prick / spina, spinis

Dik: steep, upright, perpendecular, erect, right / arduus, rectus, erectus / erek, erik (Etrusk) (4) / steep > tep (strike, kick) (S law) (3)

Direk: pole, post, pillar, beam / polus, trudis, stips, asser, columna, pila, trabem, trabs / trudis, trabs, tree > tura, terek, tirek, direk > dura > duran / tiga, tic, tic, tigi (Etrusk): stem, stalk, shoot, trunk (4)

Delik: hole, bore, prick, leak / foro, foramen, terebro, perforo, hiatus / delik > leak

İnik: thin, flat / plana

Dil: a thin piece of a tool

İbre: pointer, needle / pinna, acus, index

İki, ikinci: two, second / duo, secundo / (double perpendicular line: II) / second > ikinci (S law) (3)

Bir, birinci: one, first / unus, primis / (one perpendicular line: I) / one: ön (front, first) / bir > pri, pro

Dil, dilim: slice, fine cut, thin piece / scalpere, segmentum

Çivi: nail, wedge, gib / clavus / gib > çivi

Biz: reamer

Biç: reap, cut, chop / meto, caesa, secare / biç > butcher

Çizgi, çizik: line, drawing / linea, graphice, scriptio / pinca, pincim (Etrusc): script, draw

Çise: drizzle, proin

Çiy: dew / ros

Titiz: meticulous / adcuratus

Çim: grass, lawn / gramen

Çiş, işe: pee, urine, wee, piss / lotium, pissiare

Tiz: shrill, strident

Zil: bell / campana , tintinabulum, nola

Çüp, çöpik, çubuk: rod, stick, strip / cippus, virga / çubuk > cippus (-k > -s law) (2) (Mustafa Celalettin Paşa) (1869)

Sicim: string, cord / filum, chorda, ligamen

İpek: silk / sericum

İbrişim: thrown silk

Şiş: skewer, spit

Titre: shake, chills, flicker, shiver, tremor, tremble / tremor, succusus / titre > tremor

Tel, til: one piece of hair, feather, wiry, wire, string, fiber / pluma, pinna, filum

Çil: freckle, fleck / makula

İbik: comb, crest, peak / apicem, apex, crista / peak > ibik

Cida, çıta: slath, lath

Tiriz: slath, lath

Cirit: javelin, dart / iaculum, pilum, telum / iaculum > ok (arrow) / arrow: pina, pini, pine (Etrusc) (4)

Yiv: slot, groove / stria

Tiğ, tığ: sword, sword tip, pointed tip / tic, tiga, tige, tigi (Etrusk): sword, knife; tiğ > tic, tigi (Etrusc)

Çivit, çiğit: seed, seed dye / semen, granum / çivit > seed

Çiğirdek, çekirdek: seed / semen

Kiriş: chord, arrow (arc) chord / fidis, nervus, chorda

İlmik, ilmek: loop, stitch / loop

Cin, din, tırek, tirek: peak, summit, top (2) / zirve > kim, kimi, cim (Etrusc) (4) > cin, din

Kes: cut / caesa, secare / "PIE root": 'kes' / kes > kes > secare > caesa > cut

Cılız: thiny, thin, slim / tenuis, tenues, gracilis

In Turkish, "fine", "pointed" organ names are mostly thin-voiced.

Dil: tongue / lingula

Diş: tooth, teeth / dens, dentes / tooth > diş > dens, dentes (th > ş)

İncik: thin part of the lower leg near the ankle

Diz, bilek, dirsek: knee, wrist, elbow / genu, carpi, ulna / ulna > el (hand, arm)

Sinir: sinew, nerve / nervi, nervus / sinir > sinew

Kirpik: eyelash, cilium / cilium / cilia > kıl

Kıl: hair, bristle, trichome / capillus, crinis, trihome, seta / cilia > kıl

Tüy, tüg: feather / pluma, pinna / pilus (Etrusk): hair, fur (4) / fur > börk (hairy animal skin headgear) > beret (-k > -t law) (2) / böri: wild animal > bear

Deri: skin, derma / deri > derma

Some "thin" animal names in Turkish

Civciv: chick

Böcü, böcek: bug, insect, beetle / cimex

Sinek: fly / volare

Ferik: chick, chicken, a kind of fruit, little, fresh / pullus / ferik > fruit (-k > -t law) (2) / ferik > fresh (-k > -s law) (2)

Bilik, piliç: chick, pullet / pullus / bilik > pullus, pullet (-k > -s, -t law) (2)

Encik, encük: puppies of dogs and dog similar animals

Tilki: fox, wixen, tod / vulpes

Kirpi: hedgehog, porky / eris, ericious

Pire: flea / pulicis

Bit: louse / pedis / bit > pedis

List – 2

The letters 'O - U' and some words showing “roundness, turning”

Top: ball, roll / sphere, pila, globus

Top: cannon

Tomur, tomurcuk: bud, button / germ, button / tumour > tomur

Topak: pellet, lump / globulo, offa

Yumurta: egg / ovum / (oval)

Yumru: tuber / tuber / tuber > top, tomur / glomus > yumru

Omur: one piece of vertebra

Omuz: shoulder / humero, umero / umero > omuz

Om: head of bone, round head of bone

Yuvarlak: round / circum / circum > sar (surround)

Yuva: nest, hole / nidus

Dolu: full / plenus / plenus > bol > poly (very much) > plenty

Dolu: hail (fall)

Obur: glutton / glutto, gulusus, gumia / obese > obur

Topuk: heel / calcaneum

Boncuk, moncuk: bead / bead, globus / globe > global > globus / moncuk > moon ?

Tümsek: bump, mound / tuber, tubur, tumulus / tumulus, tuber > tümsek, tomur

Polçok, bolçok (Altaic): ball / globus / polçok, bolçok > ball

Bultay, bultak (Altaic): swelling / tumor / büllöz (Latin, Greek medical term: swelling); bül > bultay / swell > şiş ? / tumor > tomur

Dön: turn / verto / turn > dön, tur

Yuvarla: roll / roll / oro (Altaic) > roll; tolon (Altaic) > rollen

Oğul: swarm of bees, cluster of bees

Toplan, toplantı: gather, be together, meeting

Bol: round, loose / laxo

Oyuk: bore, hole, cavity / foramen, cavum

Oluk: groove, gutter / sulcus, canalis / sulcus > oluk, su oluğu / gutter > gider

Kovuk: hole, cavity, cave / cavum / cavum > cave > kovuk

Çubuk: tube / tubus, tubulus / çubuk, tsbuk > tubulus > tube (ç > ts)

Kova: bucket / aquarius / aquarius > kova; aqua > akış (flowing)

Kovan: hive / alvus

Tur: tour / tour / tur > tour

Dolaş: go around / circumirent / circumirent > sarmal

CONCLUSION:

The full compatibility of Turkish with the Latin alphabet is not a coincidence. Latin is of Turkish origin.

References:

1- Olcas Süleymanov, Yazının Dili, Türk Dünyası Araştırmaları Vakfı, İstanbul 2001

2- Adnan Atabek, Güneş Dil Kuramı, FB group

3- Kaan Arslanoğlu, Transition Laws of Turkish as a Founding Language to Indo-European and Other Languages: https://www.academia.edu/85054513/Transition_Laws_of_Turkish_as_a_Founding_Language_to_Indo_European_and_Other_Languages

4- Mel Copeland, Indo-European Table Alphabetical Index Parts 1-11 : https://www.academia.edu/40140698/Copeland_Indo_European_Table_parts_1_11

APPENDIX 1 - LETTERS, SHAPES AND THEIR MEANING

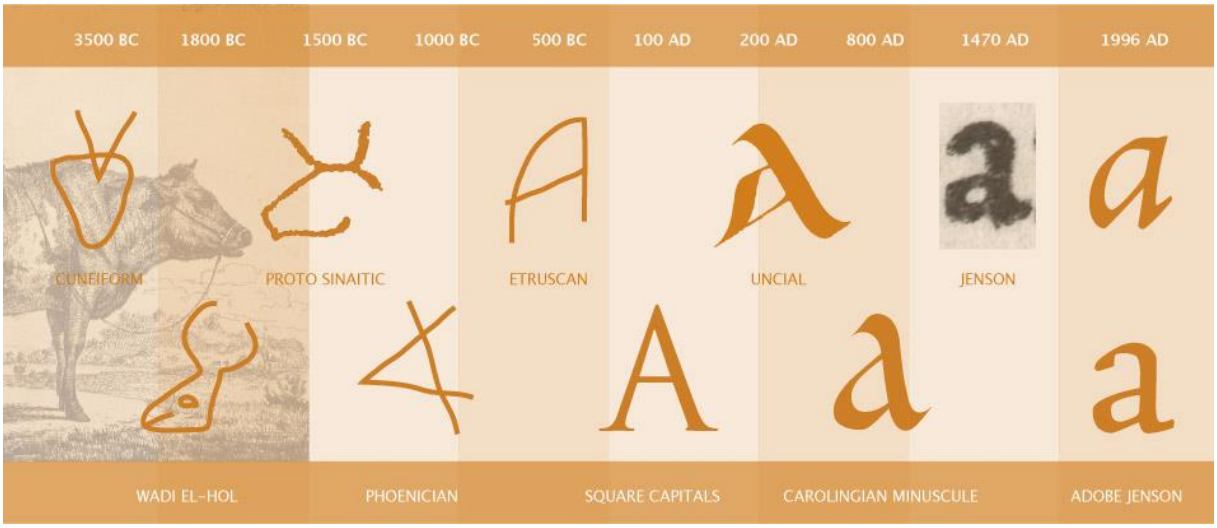
(Olcas Süleymanov, Thierry de Mortain, Kaan Arslanoğlu)

Olcas Süleymanov, whom I mentioned in the text, in his book “Yazının Dili” (first edition 1997) discusses the first appearances and meanings of many shapes, hieroglyphic figures, stamps and letters. Hundreds of them. Thierry Mortain, whom I know because of this article and participated in the discussion also makes determinations about the first sources and first meanings of Greek

and Latin letters in his articles. There are arguments by some other authors on this subject as well. Some of Süleymanov's examples are convincing, about some, I am not convinced. But almost all of them are worth keeping in mind, examining. Some of Mortain's claims also seemed correct to me. Some part may be wrong. I can't decide right now. But they are all worth investigating (5,6,7).

I will give some examples from these two authors below. I cannot give all examples. In each article, I also wrote my own opinion and contributions.

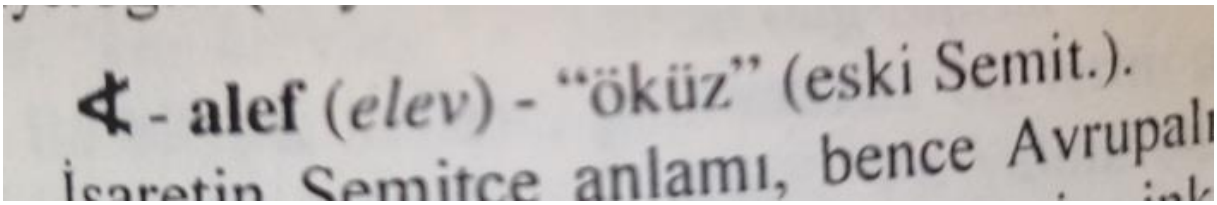
A



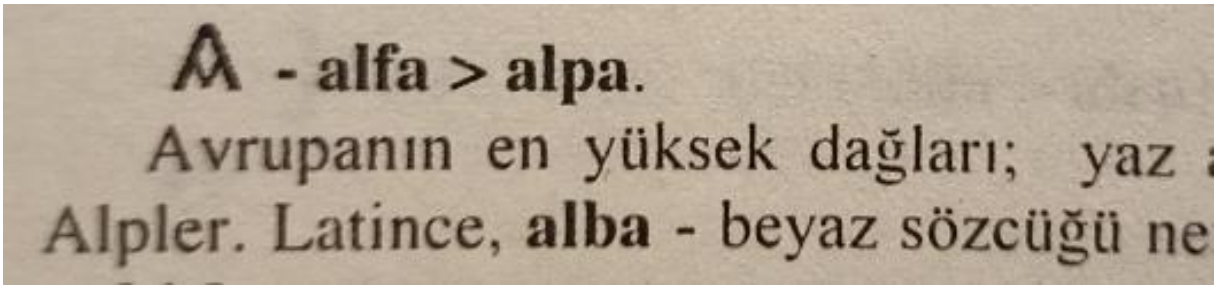
(8)

Mortain also says that while the Phoenician "alef" (ox) was lay down, he stood up and became "alpha" in the Greek alphabet. Why? Because it now represented a "hill": Acropolis.

Süleymanov agrees.

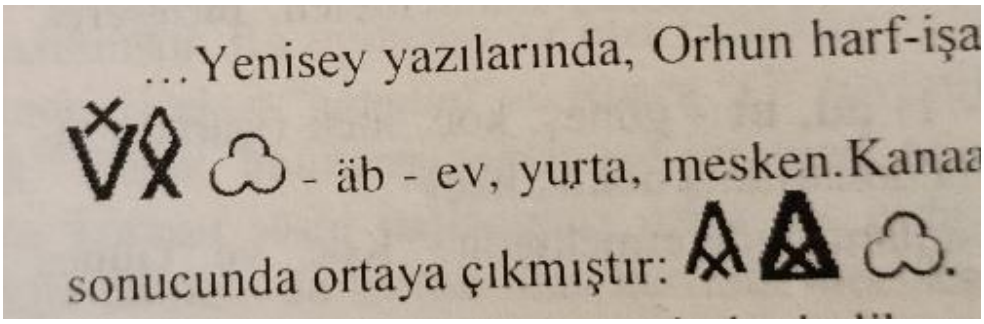


But Süleymanov suggests something different for this uprising:



Mount “Alpes” and the "alba" originating from its whiteness.

Again, based on Süleymanov, I can suggest other things:



The figure above, which is an old Turkish hieroglyph, is also “ab, eb, ev”: home, homeland and is a kind of standing up “alef”.

B

According to Mortain, it derives from the Greek "beta". “Bow”: represents bending. Turkish “bük, büg”: buckle, bend, beugen.

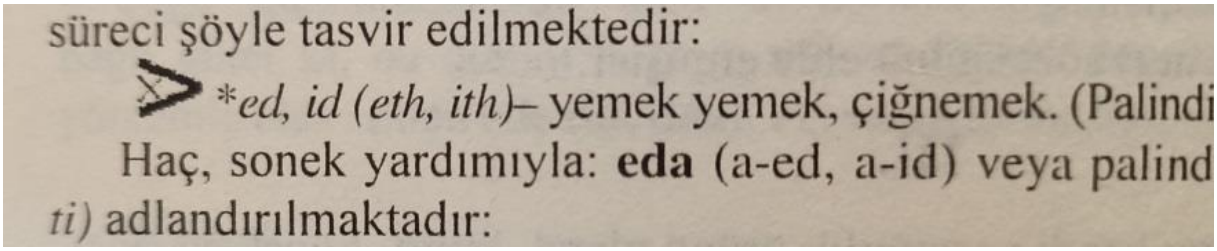
D

According to Mortain, Greek "delta": (river delta). The shape is indeed similar. It's possible. It also represents the concept of “divide”: separate. If so, it

overlaps with concepts such as “diğer”: other, “de, da, dahi” means “also” in Turkish. It is also interesting that it is found in the Göktürk alphabet with two parallel lines similar to "D". Both the concept of "separate, divide" and the concept of "dual":

E

Mortain proposes the concept of "exharbare". Honestly, I couldn't make sense of it. Getting rid of weeds? Is it about the rake? Süleymanov doesn't exactly mention the letter "E", but this is about the "E" to me as he stated:


süreci şöyle tasvir edilmektedir:

*ed, id (eth, ith)– yemek yemek, çiğnemek. (Palindi

Haç, sonek yardımıyla: **eda** (a-ed, a-id) veya palind

ti) adlandırılmaktadır:

Latin “edo”: eat > ed (Turkish). This symbol is also associated with the concept of os > aus > ağız.

M

According to Mortain, it represents the "middle". Also "mountains". The "M" in the Old Turkic alphabet is similar to the Latin "M":

One trick here, I think, is this: As the letter "M" comes out of the mouth, the lips come together and meet in the "middle".

P

Greek letter "π". “Port”: represents the concept of a door, entrance. It is possible.

O

According to Mortain Greek "Ophtalmus": represents the concept of the eye. It's possible. In Turkish, there is "ö" in "göz" (eye, round, dotted) and "göt" (anus, ass). In my opinion, the letter "O" forms a much more common and robust rule in many languages, mostly in Turkish: It represents roundness. There is such a definite law for “I-İ” as well. Thinness, straightness, pointedness etc.

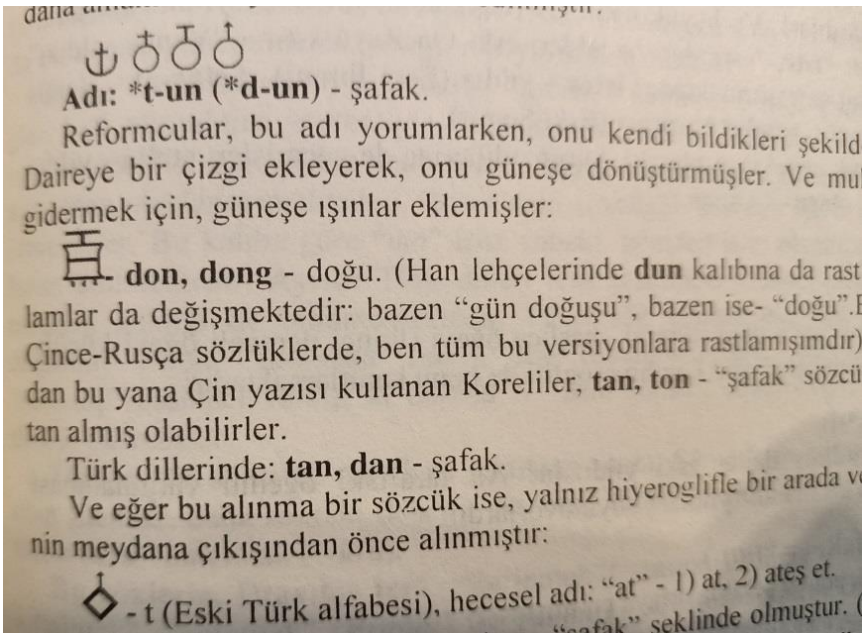
S

According to Mortain, "serpent, snake". According to Süleymanov, "sekiz: eight", "sikiş: sex" (hugging of two bodies). In my opinion, "sar: circum, wrap, surround", "sarmaşık: ivy", "sürünen: creepy" can also be considered from Turkish.

T

“Theo” according to Mortain: It is related to the concept of God. It might be true. God in old and new Turkish: “Tengri, Tanrı”. Could the "T" monuments, of which there are many examples in Göbeklitepe Temple, also be related to this?

But Süleymanov also suggests something different from the Old Turkic stamps and alphabet and the Chinese alphabet regarding the "T":



Adı: *t-un (*d-un) - şafak.

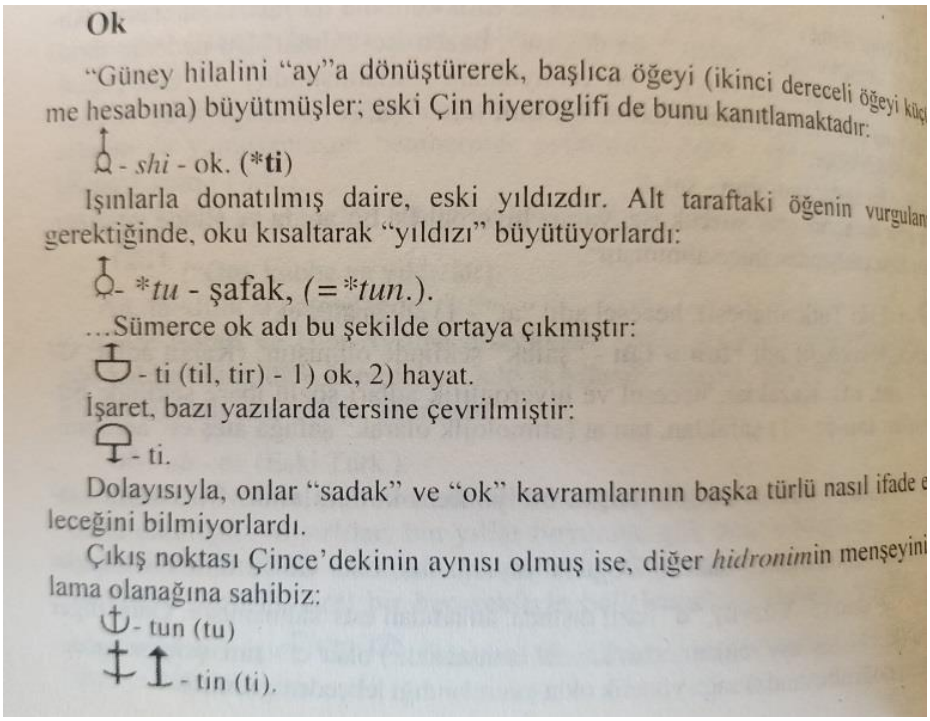
Reformcular, bu adı yorumlarken, onu kendi bildikleri şekild
Daireye bir çizgi ekleyerek, onu güneşe dönüştürmüşler. Ve mu
gidermek için, güneşe ışınlar eklemişler:

- **don, dong** - doğu. (Han lehçelerinde **dun** kalıbına da rast
lamlar da değişmektedir: bazen "gün doğuşu", bazen ise- "doğu".
Çince-Rusça sözlüklerde, ben tüm bu versiyonlara rastlamışımdır)
dan bu yana Çin yazısı kullanan Koreliler, **tan, ton** - "şafak" sözcü
tan almış olabilirler.

Türk dillerinde: **tan, dan** - şafak.

Ve eğer bu alınma bir sözcük ise, yalnız hiyeroglifle bir arada v
nin meydana çıkışından önce alınmıştır:

- t (Eski Türk alfabesi), hecesel adı: "at" - 1) at, 2) ateş et.



Ok

"Güney hilalini "ay"a dönüştürerek, başlıca öğeyi (ikinci dereceli öğeyi küç
me hesabına) büyütmüşler; eski Çin hiyeroglifi de bunu kanıtlamaktadır:

- *shi* - ok. (***ti**)

Işınlarla donatılmış daire, eski yıldızdır. Alt taraftaki öğenin vurgulan
gerektiğinde, oku kısaltarak "yıldızı" büyütüyorlardı:

- **tu* - şafak, (=**tun*.).

...Sümerce ok adı bu şekilde ortaya çıkmıştır:

- ti (til, tir) - 1) ok, 2) hayat.

İşaret, bazı yazılarda tersine çevrilmiştir:

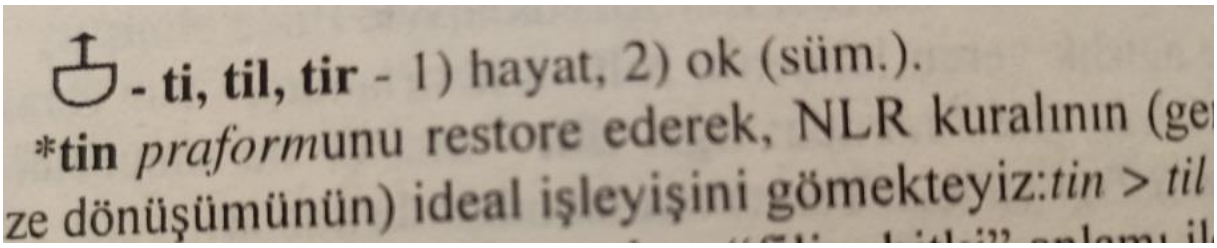
- ti.

Dolayısıyla, onlar "sadak" ve "ok" kavramlarının başka türlü nasıl ifade e
leceğini bilmiyorlardı.

Çıkış noktası Çince'dekinin aynısı olmuş ise, diğer *hidronim*in menşeyini
lama olanağına sahibiz:

- tun (tu)

- tin (ti).



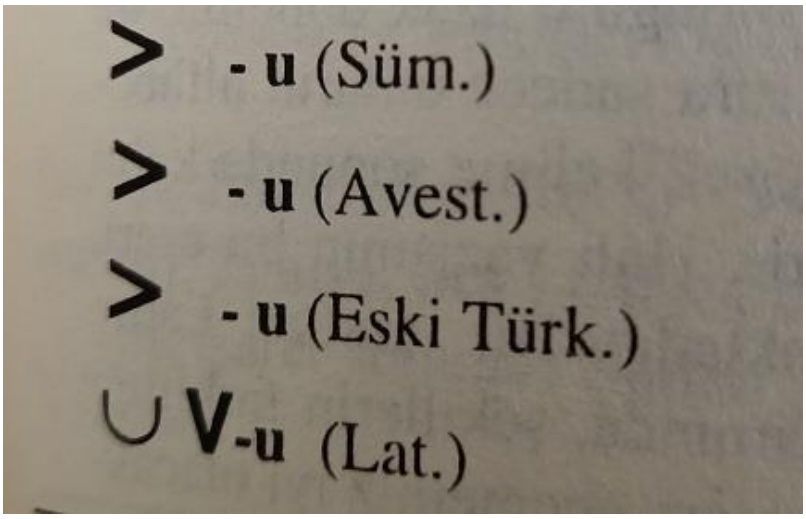
- ti, til, tir - 1) hayat, 2) ok (süm.).

***tin** *praformu*nu restore ederek, NLR kuralının (ge
ze dönüşümünün) ideal işleyişini gömekteyiz:*tin* > *til*

Turkish concepts related to the letter "T"… Concepts related to "T" in the old Turkish alphabet: "tan": dawn, "toğ": bird, "terek": tree, "at": throw, "ti, til, tir": life, ti (Chinese): arrow. Also "tepe (hill) > top".

U

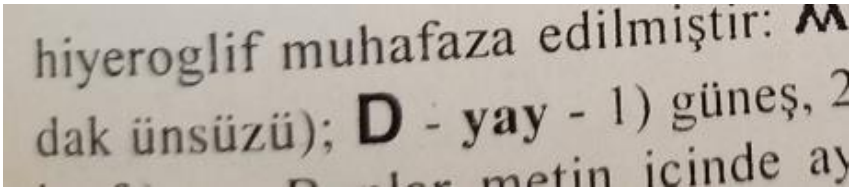
To me, it primarily refers to "rotation". Also its roundness. Mortain disagrees: "Union". According to Süleymanov, it represents the "moon" in many languages. He may also be correct. The moon is also round, crescent, and cyclical, turning, touring.



In Sumerian, Avesta and Old Turkic alphabets, “U” is represented by the same symbol. In Mayans, "U" is the moon. This is another proof of Maya-Turkish partnership. “King” (Maya): sun, “kon” (Inca): sun > kün, küneş (sun) (Turkish). “İnk” (Kazakh): god > ink (Astek): king > king.

Y

According to Mortain, "uterus": related to the womb. Turkish “yatır” means “womb”(2). To me also Göktürk "Y" is in the form of "D" and like a "bow". Yay: bow



APPENDIX 2 - Other examples of 'İ-I' and 'O-U'

The letters “i”, “ı” and concepts about sharpness, steepness, thinness, etc. in Turkish: Çekirdek (kernel); kıy (cut, thin cut), kıymık (splinter), sırık (stick), çimdik (tweak, pinch); gidişme (itching); çipiş (squint), çırpı-cirpi (twigs); çit (fence). English ones also often contain "i".

“O” and roundness: göz (eye); göt (ass, anus); boş (empty); odak (focus); kof (hollow); ocak (oven, stove, family, home); oba (nomad round tent, place); ova (combe, plain); otağ (round khan tent); koza (cocoon), oy (carv, hollow).

References:

5- https://www.academia.edu/43872116/The_Greek_alphabet_The_Greek_alphabet_The_Greek_alphabet_The_Greek_alphabet_The_marriage_between_the_Phoenician_alphabet_and_the_Greek_language

6- https://www.academia.edu/71105335/The_latin_alphabet

7- https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=zi_BIM2Qkag

8- http://www.antiktarih.com/2018/11/14/sumer-civi-yazisi/